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中国藓类植物新记录属——筛齿藓属

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摘要 作者在芬兰赫尔辛基大学植物标本馆(H)研究Dr. T. Koponen 1970年在台湾采集的部份苔藓标本时，发现了筛齿藓 (*Coscinodon cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce)。筛齿藓属 (*Coscinodon* Spreng)为中国植物新记录属，特此报道。筛齿藓的主要区别特征为：（1）植物体矮小，呈丛生垫状，叶先端具透明毛尖；（2）叶披针形，中肋两侧具明显长纵褶；（3）叶基部细胞长形至长方形，薄壁；（4）蒴柄短，孢蒴内隐于孢叶之中；（5）蒴帽大，钟形，具纵褶，覆盖大部孢蒴；（6）蒴齿具筛孔。

关键词 筛齿藓属；紫萼藓科；台湾

COSCINODON (MUSCI, GRIMMIACEAE) NEW TO CHINA

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Abstract The moss genus *Coscinodon* and the species *C. cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce (Grimmiaceae) collected from Taiwan is reported here as new to the moss flora of China.

Key words *Coscinodon*; Grimmiaceae; Taiwan

When we studied some bryophyte collections made by Dr. Timo Koponen from Taiwan in 1970 in H, we found material of *Coscinodon cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce. This genus and species are new to the Chinese bryoflora.

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Coscinodon cribrosus (Hedw.) Spruce, Fig. 1.

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 2, 3:491. 1849.——*Grimmia cribrosa* Hedw., Spec. Musc. 76. 1801. Type:"In petris Goslariae, nec non Hassiae montis Meisner elegeutem speciem primi detexerunt Persoon et Schrader." (Holotype-G-Hedw!)

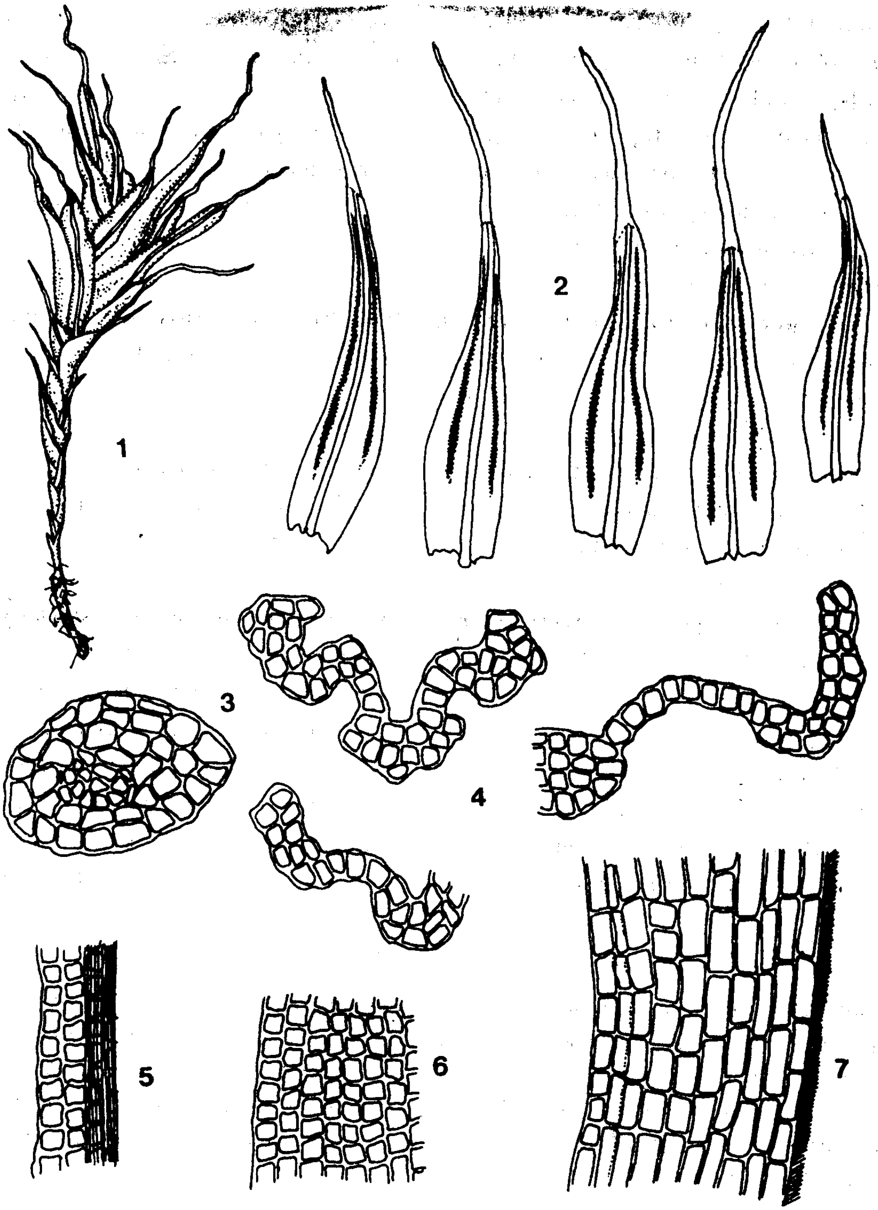

Fig. 1. *Coscinodon cribrosus* (Hedw.) Spruce 1. Plant (×16); 2. Leaves (×23); 3. Transverse section of stem (×250); 4. Transverse section of leaves (×250); 5. Upper leaf cells (×250); 6. Middle leaf cells (×250); 7. Basal leaf cells (×250). (drawn from specimen from Taiwan, T. Koponen 18123, H).

Plants small, only 0.5—1.0 cm high, green to blackish-green, hoary above, in dense cushions. Stems simple or sparsely branched, with central strand in transverse section. Leaves erect, imbricate, densely crowded above when dry, erect-spreading when moist, 1.5—3 mm long, lanceolate, keeled above, ending in a long faintly toothed hyaline hair-point, with a longitudinal plication on each side of costa; margins entire, plane; costa percurrent, prominent on abaxial surface, channeled on adaxial side, consisting of nearly homogeneous cells in transverse section; upper cells obscure, bistratose, irregularly rounded-quadrate, 10—12 μm wide, with thick walls; middle cells rounded-quadrate, 10—15 μm wide, thick-walled; basal cells along costa elongate, 10—12 μm wide × 25—50 μm long, with smooth, thin walls, 3—4 rows of basal cells near margins translucent, rectangular, 9—11 μm wide × 25—40 μm long, with thin longitudinal and somewhat thick transverse walls. Sporophytes are not present in the Chinese specimen.

Habitat: This species is found on cliff, 2700—3700 m above sea level.

Chinese specimen examined: Taiwan: Hua-lin Co.: Shyu-lin village, road sides between Ta-yu-lin and Mt. Hohuan, T. Koponen 18123 (H).

Distribution: China (Taiwan), Japan, Europe, North Africa, Kashmir, Arctic Siberia, North America, Greenland.

Coscinodon cribrosus is characterized by its: 1) small plants in dense hoary cushions; 2) lanceolate leaves distinctly longitudinally plicate on each side of the costa; 3) elongate to rectangular thin-walled basal leaf cells; 4) seta shorter than urn and capsules immersed in perichaetial leaves; 5) large calyptra covering the capsule below and 6) peristome teeth cribrose (4—6 not seen in Chinese specimen).

Even though the only specimen seen from Taiwan is sterile, the characters of small plants in dense hoary cushions and lanceolate leaves with longitudinal plicae on each side of the costa are easy to recognize. *Coscinodon cribrosus* is quite similar to *Grimmia caespiticia* (Brid.) Jur. in sterile condition. It differs from the latter in having plane margins throughout and elongate to rectangular thin-walled basal leaf cells while *G. caespiticia* has incurved margins toward the apex and homogeneous, quadrate to shortly rectangular basal leaf cells (Cao & Vitt 1986)[1].

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